

*Dedicated
to David B. Guralnik
lexicographical mentor
and friend*

Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition

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Special Signs and S

property, etc.); take out of one) 2 **ENSURE** —*vi.* to give —**in-sur'able** *adj.*

in-sured (in shoord') *n.* a policy against loss

in-sur'er (in shoor'er) *n.* a person against loss or damage; uninsured

in-sur-gence (in sur'jens) *n.* a rising against established authority

in-sur-gen'cy (in sur'jen sē) *n.* insurgent 2 **INSURGENCE**

in-sur-gent (in sur'jent) *adj.* up (against) < *in-*, in, upon

against established authority a revolt or rebellion not violating

international law as belligerent revolt against the leader

engaged in insurgent activity **in-sur-mount'able** (in'sar'ə)

cannot be passed over or overcome *n.* —**in-sur-mount'ably**

in-sur-rec'tion (in'sə rek'shən) *n.* pp. of *L. insurgere*: see **INSURGE**

authority; rebellion; revolt **ar'y, pl. -aries, n., adj.** —*i*

in-sus-cep'tible (in'sə sep'təbəl) *adj.* easily affected or influenced

tibly *adv.* **int** 1 interest 2 interim 7 intransitive

in-tact (in takt') *adj.* [ME *intact* pp. of *tangere*, to touch: see **TACT**]

kept or left whole; sound; safe **tact'ness** *n.*

in-taglio (in tal'yō, -tāl'-) *n.* engrave < *in-*, in + *taglia*

design or figure carved, in such a way that it is below the surface

mented with such a design **process** of making such designs

from a plate on which the design is raised impression 5 a die

-ig'lied', -ig'lio-ing to engrave **in-take** (in'tāk') *n.* 1 the act

thing taken in 3 the place of a channel, etc. /a sewer intake/

breadth 5 *Mech.* the amount of shaft

in-tan-gible (in tan'jə bəl) *n.* [L. *intangibilis* 1 that cannot be

represents value but has no being /stocks and bonds are intangible assets/

3 that cannot be grasped; vague —*n.* something that cannot be grasped

n. —**in-tan'gibly** *adv.* **in-tar-sila** (in tār'sē ə) *n.* [L. *intarsia* in-, in + Ar *tarši*, inlay work

or pictorial inlay, esp. of tile or wood pieces or, sometimes, inlaid

inlaid work

in-stru-men-tal-ist (-ist) *n.* 1 a person who performs on a musical instrument 2 a person who believes in instrumentalism —*adj.* of or in keeping with instrumentalism

in-stru-men-tal-ity (in'strə men'tal'ə tē) *n., pl. -ities* 1 the condition, quality, or fact of being instrumental, or serving as a means 2 a means or agency

in-stru-men-ta-tion (-tā'shən) *n.* 1 the composition or arrangement of music for instruments; orchestration 2 the act of developing, using, or equipping with, instruments, esp. scientific instruments 3 the instruments used, as in a mechanical apparatus or in a particular musical score, band, etc. 4 **INSTRUMENTALITY** (sense 2)

instrument flying the flying of an aircraft by the use of instruments only; distinguished from **CONTACT FLYING**

instrument landing a landing made using only the instruments of the aircraft and electronic or radio signals from the ground

instrument panel a panel or board with instruments, gauges, etc. mounted on it, as in an automobile or airplane

in-sub-or-di-nate (in'sə bōrd'n it, -bōr'də nit) *adj.* [IN-² + SUBORDINATE] not submitting to authority; disobedient —*n.* an insubordinate person —**in-sub-or-di-nately** *adv.* —**in-sub-or-di-na'tion** *n.*

in-sub-stan-tial (in'səb stan'shəl) *adj.* [ML *insubstantialis*] not substantial; specif., a) not real; imaginary b) not solid or firm; weak or flimsy —**in-sub-stan-ti-al'ity** (-shē əl'ə tē) *n.*

in-suf-fer-able (in suf'ər ə bəl) *adj.* not sufferable; intolerable; unbearable —**in-suf-fer-ably** *adv.*

in-suf-fi-ci-en'cy (in'sə fish'ən sē) *n., pl. -cies* [LL *insufficientia*] 1 lack of sufficiency; deficiency; inadequacy: also [Rare] **in-suf-fi-ci-ence** (-ans) 2 inability or failure of an organ or tissue to perform its normal function: said esp. of a heart valve or heart muscle

in-suf-fi-cient (in'sə fish'ənt) *adj.* [LL *insufficiens*] not sufficient; not enough; inadequate —**in-suf-fi-ci-ent'ly** *adv.*

in-suf-flate (in suf'flāt', -suf'flāt'; in'sə flāt') *vt. -flat'ed, -flat'ing* [L *insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, to blow or breathe into < *in-*, in + *sufflare*, to blow from below < *sub-*, under + *flare*, to blow] 1 to blow or breathe into or on 2 *Med.* to blow (a powder, vapor, air, etc.) into a cavity of the body —**in-suf-fla'tion** *n.* —**in-suf-fla'tor** *n.*

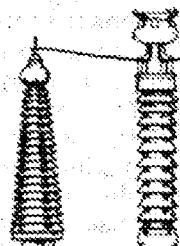
in-su-lar (in'sə lār; -soo-, -syoo-) *adj.* [L *insularis* < *insula*, island: see **ISLE**] 1 of, or having the form of, an island 2 living or situated on an island 3 like an island; detached; isolated 4 of, or characteristic of islanders, esp. when regarded as narrow minded, illiberal, or provincial 5 *Med.* a) characterized by isolated spots b) of the islets of Langerhans or other islands of tissue —**in-su-lar'ity** (in'-syoo lār'ə tē) or **in-su-lar-ism** *n.* —**in-su-lar'ly** *adv.*

in-su-late (in'sə lāt'; -soo-, -syoo-) *vt. -lat'ed, -lat'ing* [L *insulatus*, made like an island < *insula*, **ISLE**] 1 to set apart; detach from the rest; isolate 2 to separate or cover with a nonconducting material in order to prevent the passage or leakage of electricity, heat, sound, radioactive particles, etc.

in-su-la-tion (in'sə lā'shən; -soo-, -syoo-) *n.* 1 an insulating or being insulated 2 any material used to insulate

in-su-la-tor (in'sə lāt'ər; -soo-, -syoo-) *n.* anything that insulates; esp., a nonconductor, usually a device of glass or porcelain for insulating and supporting electric wires

in-su-lin (in'sē lin; -soo-, -syoo-) *n.* [L *insula*, island (see **ISLE**) + *-in-*: in allusion to the islets of Langerhans] 1 a protein hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans, in the pancreas, which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates 2 a preparation extracted from the pancreas of sheep, oxen, etc. and used hypodermically



acid or salt [*metaphosphoric acid*] (see ORTHO-, sense 4a) d) characterized by substitutions in the 1, 3 position in the benzene ring (usually italicized and hyphenated in chemical names) [*meta-aminobenzoic acid*] (see PARA-, sense 2b, ORTHO-, sense 4b) Also (except for sense 6d), before a vowel, **met-**

meta-bolic (met'a bāl'ik) *adj.* [Gr *metabolikos*] of, involving, characterized by, or resulting from metabolism

me-tabo-lism (mə tab'ə liz'am) *n.* [Gr *metabolē*, change < *meta*, beyond (see META-) + *ballein*, to throw (see BALL-) + *-ISM*] the chemical and physical processes continuously going on in living organisms and cells, consisting of anabolism and catabolism

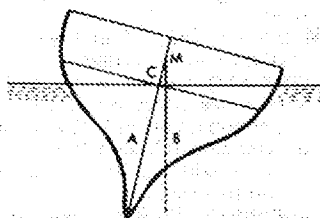
me-tabo-lite (mə tab'ə lit') *n.* any substance produced by or taking part in metabolism

me-tabo-lize (-liz') *vt., vi.* -lized', -lizing to change by or subject to metabolism — **me-tab'o-liz-able** *adj.*

meta-car-pal (met'a kār'pal) *adj.* of the metacarpus — *n.* any of the bones of the metacarpus: see SKELERON, illus.

meta-car-pus (-kār'pas) *n., pl. -pi* (-pi) [ModL, altered < *metacarpium* < Gr *metakarpion* < *meta*, META- + *karpion*, dim. of *karpōs*; see CARPUS] 1 the part of the hand consisting of the five bones between the wrist and the fingers 2 the corresponding part of a land vertebrate's forelimb

meta-center (met'a sen'tar) *n.* [Fr *métacentre*; see META- & CENTER] that point in a floating body at which a vertical line drawn through its center of buoyancy when it is upright meets the vertical line drawn through its center of buoyancy when it is tipped; center of gravity of the part of a floating body that is not submerged; for stability the meta-center must be above the center of gravity — **met'a-cen'tric** (-trik) *adj.*



METACENTER

C, center of gravity; A, center of buoyancy of a floating body; B, center of buoyancy when body is tipped; M, metacenter at point of intersection of verticals MA and MB

meta-chro-ma-tism (met'a krō'ma tiz'am) *n.* [Gr *chroma*, color (see CHROMA) + *-ISM*] a change of color, esp. as a result of a change in temperature — **met'a-chro-mat'ic** (-krō mat'ik) *adj.*

meta-fic-tion (met'a fik'shan) *n.* 1 fiction in which the mediating function of the author and the technical methods used in writing are self-consciously emphasized and in which the traditional concern with verisimilitude is minimized 2 a work of such fiction — **meta-fic-tion-al** *adj.* — **meta-fic-tion-ist** *n.*

met-gal-axy (-gal'ak sē) *n.* Astron. the total assemblage of all galaxies, including all intergalactic matter; the measurable material universe — **met'ga-lac'tic** (-gə lak'tik) *adj.*

met-a-ge (mēt'ij) *n.* [META- + AGE] 1 official measurement of contents or weight of coal, grain, etc. 2 the charge for this

meta-gen-esis (met'a jen's sis) *n.* [ModL; see META- & GENESIS] Biol. production in which there is alternation of an asexual with a sexual generation, as in many cnidarians — **met'a-genet'ic** (-jə net'ik) *adj.*

me-tag-na-thous (mə tag'nə thəs) *adj.* [META- + GNATHOUS] 1 having the points of the beak crossed, as in the crossbills 2 having larvae that feed by chewing and adults that feed by sucking, as in butterflies and moths — **me-tag'nə-thism** *n.*

Metal-rie (met'a rē) [Fr. lit., sharecropping farm, for nearby farms owned by Jesuits] city in SE La.; suburb of New Orleans: pop. 164,000

metal (met'l) *n.* [OFr < L *metallum*, metal, mine, quarry < Gr *metallon*, mine, quarry] 1 a) any of a class of chemical elements, as iron, gold, or aluminum, generally characterized by ductility, malleability, luster, and conductivity of heat and electricity; these elements act as cations in chemical reactions, form bases with the hydroxyl radical, and can replace the hydrogen of an acid to form a salt b) an alloy of such elements, as brass or bronze 2 any substance or thing consisting of metal 3 material or substance of which someone or something is made; stuff 4 molten cast iron 5 molten material for making glassware 6 [Chiefly Brit.] ROAD METAL 7 Heraldry either of the tinctures gold (or) and silver (argent) 8 Printing a) type metal b) composed type — **adj.** made of metal — **vt.** -aled or -alled, -aling or -alling to cover or supply with metal

meta-lan-guage (met'a lan'gwij) *n.* Linguist. a language used to describe or discuss another language

meta-ling-uistics (met'a līn gwis'tiks) *n.pl.* [with sing. v.] the branch of linguistics dealing with relations between language and

metallic soap a soaplike substance made by combining the lead, aluminum, and some other metals with fatty acids; it is used in making paint, lubricants, cloth, etc.

metal-lid-ing (met'a lid'ing, met'l id'ing) *n.* [Gr META- + LID-] a method of creating alloy coatings on the surface of a variety of materials by electrolytically diffusing metals and metalloids into the surface

metal-lif-er-ous (met'a lif'er əs, met'l if'ə) *adj.* [L *metallum*, METAL + *ferre*, to BEAR + *-OUS*] containing, yielding, or producing metal or ore

metal-line (met'l in, -in') *adj.* [ME *metalline* < ML *metallus*, resembling metal; metallic 2 containing metal or metalloids

metal-log-ra-phy (met'l əg'rə fē) *n.* [Fr *métallographie* < Gr META- + GRAPHY] the study of the structure and physical properties of metals and alloys, esp. by the use of the microscope and X-ray — **metallo-graphic** (mə tal'ə graf'ik) *adj.* — **metallo-graphist** *adv.*

metal-loid (met'a loid', met'l oid') *n.* 1 NONMETAL 2 an element having some of, but not all, the properties of metals, as boron, silicon — **adj.** 1 like a metal in appearance 2 of, or having the nature of, a metalloid

metal-lurgy (met'a lūr'jə, met'l ūr'jə) *n.* [ModL *metallurgē*, to work in metals or mines < *metallus*, METAL + *ergon*, WORK] the science of metals, esp. the science of extracting metals from their ores and preparing them for use, by smelting, refining, etc. — **met'al-lur'gi-cal** or **met'al-lur'gic** *adj.* — **met'al-lur'gist** *n.*

metal-ware (met'l wer') *n.* kitchenware, etc. made of metal

metal-work (met'l wɜrk') *n.* 1 things made of metal 2 the act or process of making metal — **met'al-work'er** *n.*

metal-working (-wɜrk'ing) *n.* the act or process of making metal — **met'al-work'er** *n.*

meta-math-e-mat-ics (met'a math'ə mat'iks) *n.pl.* [with sing. v.] the logical study of the nature and validity of mathematical reasoning and proof

meta-mer (met'a mar) *n.* [Gr META- + Gr *meros*, a part, as in CHEM. a compound exhibiting metamorphism with another compound] **meta-mere** (met'a mir') *n.* [META- + MER-] any of a series of similar segments making up the body of a worm, etc.

meta-mer-ic (met'a mer'ik) *adj.* 1 Chem. of or exhibiting metamorphism 2 Zool. of or formed of metameres; segmented — **met'a-mer-ic-ally** *adv.*

me-tam-er-ism (mə tam'ər iz'am) *n.* 1 [METAMER + -ISM] the type of isomerism in which chemical compounds have the same proportions of the same elements and the same molecular weight but have radicals differing in type or position, with resulting differences in chemical properties 2 Zool. the condition of being made of metameres

meta-mor-phic (met'a mōr'fik) *adj.* of, characterized by, or formed by metamorphism or metamorphosis

meta-mor-phism (-mōr'fiz'am) *n.* 1 METAMORPHOSIS 2 the mineralogical, structural, or textural composition of rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, etc., which turns limestone into marble, granite into gneiss, etc.

meta-mor-phose (-fōz', -fōs') *vt., vi.* -phosed, -phasing **metamorphoser** to change in form or nature; transform or undergo metamorphosis or metamorphism — **SYN.** see METAMORPHOSIS

meta-mor-pho-sis (-mōr'fə sis, -mōr'fō'sis) *n., pl. -ses* [Gr *metamorphōsis* < *metamorphoun*, to transform, transmute, over (see META-) + *morphē*, form, shape] 1 a) change of shape, structure, or substance; transformation, as in magic or sorcery b) the form resulting from such change marked or complete change of character; appearance, under 3 Biol. a change in form, structure, or function as a result of development; specif., the physical transformation, more or less undergone by various animals during development after the embryonic state, as of the larva of an insect to the pupa and then to the adult, or of the tadpole to the frog 4 Med. a pathological change of form of some tissues

meta-neph-ros (met'a nef'rās') *n., pl. -roi* (-roi') [ModL < Gr *nephros*, kidney; see NEPHRO-] the excretory organ in the mesonephros in an embryo, which in mammals develops into the permanent, or adult, kidney — **met'a-neph-ric** *adj.*

metaph 1 metaphor 2 metaphysics

meta-phase (met'a fāz') *n.* [META- + PHASE] Biol. the stage of mitosis and meiosis, after the prophase and before the anaphase, during which the chromosomes are arranged along the equatorial plane of the spindle

meta-phor (met'a fər, -fūr') *n.* [Fr *métaphore* < L *metaphorē*, to carry over < *meta*, over (see META-) + *phorē*, to BEAR] a figure of speech containing an implied comparison, in which a word or phrase ordinarily and primarily used of one

self, is really acting for another — *adv.* 1 blindly; specif., so a blind, insensible, etc. 2 recklessly 3 guided only by flight
 nents [to fly blind] 4 sight unseen [to buy a thing blind] —
 nd people who are blind — *blindly adv.* — *blindness n.*
 ley 1 an alley or passage shut off at one end 2 any under-
 idea, etc. that leads to nothing

arbon (copy) a carbon copy of a letter sent to someone other
 he addressee, with no indication on the original letter that
 copy has been sent

date [Colloq.] 1 a social engagement arranged for a man
 woman who are strangers to each other 2 either person

ed (blin'dar) *n.* BLINKER (sense 2)

fish (blind'fish) *n.*, pl. -fish' or -fish'es. *see* FISH any of
 a small fishes with functionless eyes, found in underground
 as, caves, etc.

id (-foid') *vt.* [altered (infl. by FOLD) < ME blindfold, struck
 pp. of blindfellen < OE (ge)blindfellan: *see* BLIND + FELL] 1
 over the eyes of with a cloth or bandage 2 to hinder the sight
 derstanding of — *n.* 1 a cloth used to cover the eyes 2 any-
 that hinders the sight or understanding — *adv.* 1 with the
 covered 2 recklessly; heedless — *adv.* 1 blindly 2 recklessly;
 asily

ut 1 CECUM 2 a section of the intestinal tract with one end
 off as by surgery or disease

tein (blin'tim') *Ger. name of BLENNIUM*
 nan's buff (blind'manz' but') [buff contr. < BURRER] a game
 ish a blindfolded player has to catch and identify another
 r Also blind-man's bluff (bluf')

[pig] (Old Slang) SPEAK-EASY

side (blind'sid') *vt.* -sid'ed, -sid'ing 1 Football to hit or
 (an opposing player) from his blind side 2 to attack (some-
 from an unseen or unexpected direction
 side the side opposite to the direction in which a person is
 ng

spot 1 the small area, insensitive to light, in the retina of the
 where the optic nerve enters 2 an area where vision is hindered
 3 a prejudice, or area of ignorance, that one has but is
 unaware of 4 an area where radio reception is poor

3 staggers the staggers: *see* STAGGER (n. 3)

story (blind'stōrē) *n.*, pl. -nēs Arch. 1 a windowless story
 Gothic churches, a gallery (triforium) without windows, above
 main arches

d tiger [Old Slang] SPEAK-EASY

trust an arrangement whereby a person, such as a public
 ial, in an effort to avoid conflicts of interest, places certain
 onal assets under the control of an independent trustee with
 provision that the person is to have no knowledge of how those
 ts are managed

-worm (-warm') *n.* a legless lizard (*Anguis fragilis*) of the cold
 id; slowworm: it has a snakelike body and very small eyes
 (blin'e) *n.*, pl. -s, sing. blin [Russ] small, thin pancakes, common-
 ed with caviar and sour cream: cf. BLINTZ Also blin's (-ez)
 (blink) *vi.* [ME blenken, blenchen; *see* BLENCH] 1 to close
 ide and open them quickly one or more times, either as a reflex
 conscious act 2 to flash on and off; twinkle or glimmer 3 to
 with eyes half-shut and winking, as in dazzling light 4 a) to
 (at) as if not seeing; evade [to blink at a mistake] b) to look
 with wonder or shock [he blinked at the weight of the players]
 Obs.] to look with a glance — *vt.* 1 to wink (the eyes) rapidly 2
 cause (eyes, light, etc.) to wink or blink 3 to get rid of (tears, eye
 ps, etc.) by blinking; with away or from 4 to close the eyes to (a
 t or situation); evade or avoid 5 to signal (a message) by flash-
 a light, etc. — *n.* 1 a blinking of the eyes 2 a brief flash of light;
 nkle or glimmer 3 [Chiefly Scot.] a quick look; glimpse 4 a
 ght, or dull, reflection of sunlight, esp. in polar regions, on the
 tom of a low cloud or on the horizon, caused by distant ice or
 w on water or land — *SYN.* WINK — *on the blink* [Slang] not
 rking right; out of order

ker (-or) *n.* 1 a) a flashing warning light at crossings b) a light
 signaling messages in flashes 2 [pl.] a) either of two flaps on a
 ide that keep the horse from seeing to the sides, esp. as worn by a
 ehorse that tends to shy b) a kind of goggles — *vt.* to put blink-
 s on

litz (blints) *n.* [Yidd blintze < Russ blinyeta, dim. of blin, pan-
 ke] a thin pancake rolled with a filling of cottage cheese, fruit,
 c.

l (blip) *n.* [echoic of a brief sound] 1 a luminous image on an
 iloscope, as in a radar set 2 a quick, sharp sound — *vi.* blipped,
 yping to make a blip or series of blips

ss (blis) *n.* [ME blisse < OE bliss, bliths, joy < blitha, blythe] 1
 eat joy or happiness 2 spiritual joy; heavenly rapture 3 any
 use of bliss — *vt.*, *vt.* [Slang] to experience or produce ecstasy or
 dense pleasure or satisfaction from or as if from a hallucinogenic
 ng or a mystical experience; usually with out — *SYN.* ECSTASY —
 ss'ful *adj.* — *bliss'fully adv.* — *bliss'fulness n.*

ster (blis'tar) *n.* [ME < Du bluisier or OFr blestre < ?] 1 a
 sed patch of skin, specif. of epidermis, filled with watery matter
 nd caused by burns, frostbite, rubbing, etc. 2 something used or
 pplied to cause a blister 3 anything resembling a blister, as on a
 lact, a coat of paint, etc. 4 a bulging, bubblelike projection, usu-
 ally transparent, used for observation, protection, etc. on an air-

blister beetle any of a family (Meloidae) of soft-bodied beetles,
 some of which are harmful to plants: the dried and ground bodies of
 the Spanish fly and certain other species were used medically as a
 blistering agent

blister copper copper that is 96 to 99 percent pure, produced by
 smelting: it has a blistering surface caused by sulfur dioxide bubbles
 blister rust a destructive disease of white pines, caused by a fungus
 (*Cronartium ribicola*) that produces orange-colored blisters on the
 bark and branch tips

blithe (blith, blith) *adj.* [ME < OE; ult. < IE base *bhel-, to shine,
 gleam] showing a gay, cheerful disposition; carefree — *blithely*
adv. — *blitheness n.*

blith-er-ing (blith'er in) *adj.* [blither, var. of BLATHER + -ING] talk-
 ing without sense; jabbering

blithe-some (blith'sam, blith'-) *adj.* blithe; lighthearted — *blithes'-*
somely adv. — *blithes'some-ness n.*

BLIT, B. Lit., B. Litt., or BLIT [L. Baccalaureus Litt(erarum)] Bach-
 elor of Letters (or Literature)

blitz (blits) *n.* [< fol.] 1 a sudden, destructive attack, as by aircraft
 or tanks 2 any sudden, overwhelming attack 3 Football a sudden
 charge by a defensive backfield player through a gap in the line in
 an effort to tackle the opposing quarterback — *vt.* 1 to subject to a
 blitz; overwhelm and destroy 2 Football to charge (the
 quarterback) in a blitz — *vi.* Football to make a blitz

blitz-krieg (-kreg) *n.* [Ger < blitz, lightning + krieg, war] 1 sud-
 den, swift, large-scale offensive warfare intended to win a quick
 victory 2 any sudden, overwhelming attack

bliz-zard (bliz'ard) *n.* [? < dial. bliz, violent blow; ? akin to Ger
 blitz, lightning] 1 a severe snowstorm characterized by cold tem-
 peratures and heavy drifting of snow 2 an overwhelming number
 or amount; deluge

blk 1 black 2 block 3 bulk

BLM Bureau of Land Management

bloat' (blot) *adj.* [ME blout, soft < ON blautr; ult. < IE base *bhel-,
 to swell; *see* SAIL] 1 bloated; puffed up — *vt.*, *vi.* 1 to swell, as with
 water or air 2 to puff up, as with pride — *n.* 1 a bloated person or
 thing 2 Vet. Med. a gassy swelling of the abdomen usually caused
 by watery forage

bloat' (blot) *vt.* [ME blote, soft with moisture < ON blautr, soaked;
see prec.] to cure or preserve (herring, etc.) by soaking in salt
 water, smoking, and half-drying

bloater' (-ar) *n.* [< prec.] a fat herring or mackerel that has been
 cured by bloating

bloater' (-ar) *n.* [< BLOAT'] a small freshwater trout (*Coregonus*
 hoyi) found esp. in the Great Lakes

blob (blab) *n.* [see BLOB] 1 a drop or small lump of a thick, viscous
 substance [a blob of jelly] 2 a small spot or splash of color 3
 something of vague or indefinite form [a hazy blob on the horizon]
 — *vt.* blobbered, blob'bing to splash or mark, as with blobs

bloc (bläk) *n.* [Fr & OFr < MDu block, log, block] 1 an alliance,
 often temporary, of political parties in a legislature 2 a group of
 legislators who, without regard to party affiliation, act together to
 advance some common interest of their constituents [the farm bloc]
 3 a group of nations joined or acting together in support of one
 another [the Soviet bloc]

Block (bläk) 1 Ernest 1880-1959; U.S. composer, born in Switzer-
 land 2 Felix 1805-83; U.S. physicist, born in Switzerland 3 Kon-
 rad Emil 1912-; U.S. biochemist, born in Germany

block (bläk) *n.* [ME blokke < OFr bloc & MDu block < IE *bhlog-
 < base *bhel-, a thick plank, beam > BALK, Gr phalanx, L fulcrum] 1
 any large, solid piece of wood, stone, or metal, often with flat
 surfaces 2 a blocklike stand or platform on which hammering,
 chopping, etc. is done [a butcher's block, headman's block] 3 an
 auctioneer's platform 4 a) a mold upon which things are shaped, as
 hats b) the shape of a hat 5 anything that stops movement or
 progress; obstruction, obstacle, or hindrance 6 a pulley or system
 of pulleys in a frame, with a hook, loop, etc. for attachment 7 any
 solid piece of material used to strengthen or support 8 a) an oblong
 building unit of concrete, larger than a brick and usually not solid
 (in full concrete block) b) a similar unit of glass or other material
 c) such units collectively 9 a child's wooden or plastic toy brick
 10 [New Brit.] a large building with many units in it, or a group of
 buildings regarded as a unit 11 a) an area bounded by streets or
 buildings on four sides; city square b) the distance along one side
 of such an area 12 any number of persons or things regarded as a
 unit; bloc [a block of tickets, a trade block] 13 the metal casting
 that houses the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine: in full
 engine block 14 [Slang] a person's head 15 Comput. a unit of
 memory, consisting of one or more contiguous words, bytes, or
 records 16 Med. a) an interruption of normal function in a part of
 the body [heart block, kidney block] b) an interruption of the pas-
 sage of impulses through a nerve by means of pressure or anesthet-
 ics 17 Printing a piece of wood, linoleum, etc. engraved with a
 design or picture 18 Psychiatry a sudden interruption in speech or
 thought processes, resulting from deep emotional conflict, repression,
 etc. 19 Railroad a length of track governed by signals: *see*
 BLOCK SYSTEM 20 Sports an interruption, restraining, or thwart-
 ing of an opponent's play or movement 21 Philately a set of four or
 more unseparated stamps forming a rectangle 22 [pl.] Track &

at, äte, eär; ten, eye; is, ice; go, hörn, look, too; oil, out; up,
 too > for unstressed vowels, as a in ago, u in focus; ' as in Latin

lubricus, slippery || *Ceramics*
nam for use in decorating or

er for a book or set of books,
spines
tted cloth cover for an arm-
-ing to cover (a chair, etc.)

it will slip along the rope, etc.

off, as shoes without laces, or
he head — *n.* a slip-on shoe or

stance of slipping, as in mesh-
the resulting loss of motion or

ral disk, esp. of the lumbar

asily slipped on the foot, esp.

-er, -peri-est || altered < ME
MHG *slupferic*: for IE base see
sliding or slipping, as a wet,
slip away, as from a grasp 3
4 subject to change [*a slippery*
-ness *n.*

North American elm (*Ulmus*
ner bark and hard wood 2 the

.] SLIPPERY 2 [Brit., etc. (exc.

a, and insulated from, the rotor
ne to lead current into or away
onary brushes pressing on the

et of paper inserted between
et — *vt.*, *vi.* to insert slipsheets

< dial. or obs. *slip-shoe*, slip-
down heels 2 careless, as in
od job/

r || [Old Colloq.] 1 sloppy or
tless talk or writing
ween the bottom sole and the

cially for a hem, in which the
t of the hem, picking up a few
as to be invisible on the outside
of air thrust backward by the
peller wash

c pt. of SLIP¹
error or oversight 2 an unlucky

1 < OE **slittan*, akin to MHG
3mc **slitan* (> OE *slitan*) < IE
1 to cut or split open, esp. by

1263

slipcase / slot car

1 to make (one's way) with great effort; plod 2 to work hard (at something); toil [*slogging away at her work*]

slo-gan (slō'gən) *n.* || Gael *sluggh-ghairm* < *sluagh*, a host + *gairm*, a call 1 orig., a cry used by Scottish Highland and Irish clans in battle or as an assembly signal 2 a catchword or rallying motto distinctly associated with a political party or other group 3 a catch phrase used to advertise a product

★**slo-gan-eer** (slō'gə nīr') *vi.* to coin or make use of slogans — *n.* a person who coins or uses slogans

★**slo-gan-ize** (slō'gə nīz') *vt.* -ized', -iz'ing to express or generalize in the form of a slogan — **slo-gan-is'tic** *adj.*

sloid or **sloid** (sloid) *n.* SLOYD

sloop (slōop) *n.* || Du *sloep* < LowG *sluup* < *slupen* (akin to OE *slupan*), to glide: for IE base see SLIP³ || a fore-and-aft-rigged, single-masted sailing vessel with a mainsail and a jib

sloop of war 1 orig., a sailing vessel mounting from 10 to 32 guns 2 later, a small war vessel, having guns mounted on one deck only

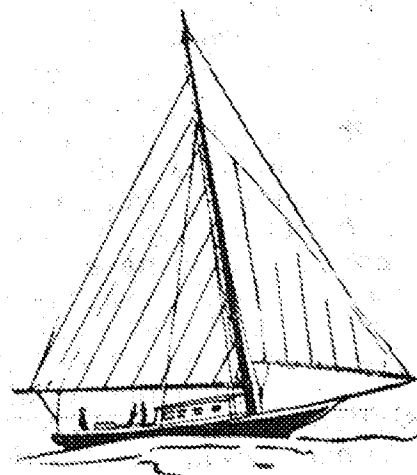
sloop-rigged (-rigd') *adj.* having rigging like that of a sloop

slop (slāp) *n.* || ME *sloppe* < OE (only in comp.) < base of *stypa*: see SLIP³ || 1 watery snow or mud; slush 2 a splash or puddle of spilled liquid 3 any liquid or semiliquid food that is unappetizing or of poor quality 4 [often pl.] a) liquid waste of any kind ★b) kitchen waste or swill, used for feeding pigs, etc. 5 [Colloq.] excessive sentimentality in speech or writing See also SLOPS — *vi.* **slopped**, **slop'ping** 1 to spill or splash 2 to walk or splash through slush or mud — *vt.* 1 to spill liquid on 2 to spill ★3 to feed swill or slops to (pigs, etc.) — **slop over** 1 to overflow or spill, as a liquid when its container is tilted ★2 [Colloq.] to make a display of sentimentality; gush

slop bowl (or **basin**) [Chiefly Brit.] a bowl into which the dregs from tea cups are emptied at table

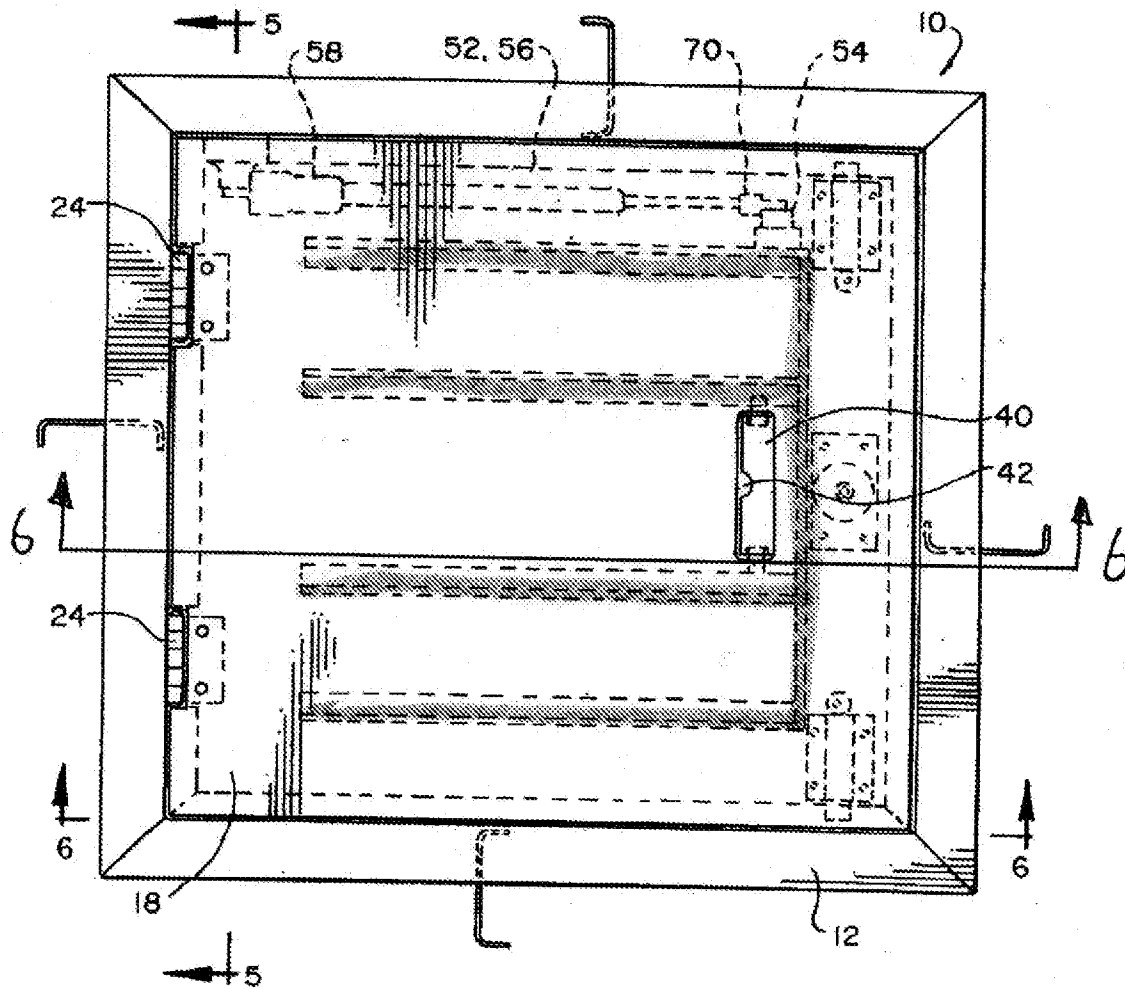
slope (slōp) *n.* || ME < *aslope*, sloping (mistaken as a *slope*) < OE *aslopan*, pp. of *aslopan*, to slip away < *slupan*, to glide: see SLOOP || 1 a piece of ground that is not flat or level; rising or falling ground 2 any inclined line, surface, position, etc.; slant 3 a) deviation from the horizontal or vertical b) the amount or degree of this ★4 the land area that drains into a given ocean 5 *Math.* a) the trigonometric tangent of the positive angle formed between a given straight line and the x-axis of a pair of Cartesian coordinates b) the slope of the tangent line to a given curve at a designated point — *vi.* **sloped**, **slop'ing** 1 to have an upward or downward inclination; take an oblique direction; incline; slant 2 [Colloq.] to go or move (off, away, etc.), esp. in a leisurely or furtive way — *vt.* to cause to slope — *adj.* [Old Poet.] that slopes; slanting; inclined — **slop'er** *n.*

sloppy (slāp'ē) *adj.* -pier, -pi-est 1 consisting of or covered with slop; wet and splashy; muddy; slushy 2 splashed or spotted with liquids 3 a) very untidy; showing lack of care; slovenly or messy b) careless; slipshod 4 [Colloq.] gushingly sentimental — **slop'pily** *adv.* — **slop'pi-ness** *n.*



SLOOP

Fig. 4





Attachment C

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R-Value Table

Insulation Values For Selected Materials

Use the R-value table below to help you determine the R-value of your wall or ceiling assemblies. To obtain a wall or ceiling assembly R-value you must add the r-values of the individual components together. See the following example:

Wall Assembly R-Value

Component	R-value
Wall - Outside Air Film	0.17
Siding - Wood Bevel	0.80
Plywood Sheathing - 1/2"	0.63
3 1/2" Fiberglass Batt	11.00
1/2" Drywall	0.45
Inside Air Film	0.68
Total Wall Assembly R-Value	13.73

R-Value Table

Material	R/ Inch	R/ Thickness
Insulation Materials		
Fiberglass Batt	3.14	
Fiberglass Blown (attic)	2.20	
Fiberglass Blown (wall)	3.20	
Rock Wool Batt	3.14	
Rock Wool Blown (attic)	3.10	
Rock Wool Blown (wall)	3.03	
Cellulose Blown (attic)	3.13	
Cellulose Blown (wall)	3.70	
Vermiculite	2.13	
Autoclaved Aerated Concrete	3.90	
Urea Terpolymer Foam	4.48	
Rigid Fiberglass (> 4lb/ft3)	4.00	
Expanded Polystyrene (beadboard)	4.00	
Extruded Polystyrene	5.00	
Polyurethane (foamed-in-place)	6.25	
Polyisocyanurate (foil-faced)	7.20	
Construction Materials		
Concrete Block 4"		0.80
Concrete Block 8"		1.11
Concrete Block 12"		1.28
Brick 4" common		0.80
Brick 4" face		0.44
Poured Concrete	0.08	
Soft Wood Lumber	1.25	
2" nominal (1 1/2")		1.88

2x4 (3 1/2")		4.38
2x6 (5 1/2")		6.88
Cedar Logs and Lumber	1.33	
Sheathing Materials		
Plywood	1.25	
1/4"		0.31
3/8"		0.47
1/2"		0.63
5/8"		0.77
3/4"		0.94
Fiberboard	2.64	
1/2"		1.32
25/32"		2.06
Fiberglass (3/4")		3.00
(1")		4.00
(1 1/2")		6.00
Extruded Polystyrene (3/4")		3.75
(1")		5.00
(1 1/2")		7.50
Foil-faced Polyisocyanurate (3/4")		5.40
(1")		7.20
(1 1/2")		10.80
Siding Materials		
Hardboard (1/2")		0.34
Plywood (5/8")		0.77
(3/4")		0.93
Wood Bevel Lapped		0.80
Aluminum, Steel, Vinyl (hollow backed)		0.61
(w/ 1/2" Insulating board)		1.80
Brick 4"		0.44
Interior Finish Materials		
Gypsum Board (drywall 1/2")		0.45
(5/8")		0.56
Paneling (3/8")		0.47
Flooring Materials		
Plywood	1.25	
(3/4")		0.93
Particle Board (underlayment)	1.31	
(5/8")		0.82
Hardwood Flooring	0.91	
(3/4")		0.68
Tile, Linoleum		0.05
Carpet (fibrous pad)		2.08
(rubber pad)		1.23
Roofing Materials		
Asphalt Shingles		0.44

Wood Shingles		0.97
Windows		
Single Glass		0.91
w/storm		2.00
Double insulating glass (3/16") air space		1.61
(1/4" air space)		1.69
(1/2" air space)		2.04
(3/4" air space)		2.38
(1/2" w/ Low-E 0.20)		3.13
(w/ suspended film)		2.77
(w/ 2 suspended films)		3.85
(w/ suspended film and low-E)		4.05
Triple insulating glass (1/4" air spaces)		2.56
(1/2" air spaces)		3.23
Addition for tight fitting drapes or shades, or closed blinds		0.29
Doors		
Wood Hollow Core Flush (1 3/4")		2.17
Solid Core Flush (1 3/4")		3.03
Solid Core Flush (2 1/4")		3.70
Panel Door w/ 7/16" Panels (1 3/4")		1.85
Storm Door (wood 50% glass)		1.25
(metal)		1.00
Metal Insulating (2" w/ urethane)		15.00
Air Films		
Interior Ceiling		0.61
Interior Wall		0.68
Exterior		0.17
Air Spaces		
1/2" to 4" approximately		1.00

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